NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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AGRICULTURE.

MASS. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture, held June 13, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year :—

Hon. JOHN LOWELL, President.
Lieut. Gov. Winthrop, 1st Vice President.
Hon. Israel Thorndike, 2d do.
Hon. Richard Sullivan, Corresponding. Sec'ry.
John Heard, Esq. Treasurer.
Gorham Parsons, Esq. Recording Secretary.
Benj. Guild, Esq. Ass't. " "
John Prince, Esq.
Hon. P. C. Brooks,
Hon. John Wells,
E. Hersey Derby, Esq. } Trustees.
Hon. Wm. Prescott,
John C. Gray, Esq.

Observations on Manuring, Planting, Grafting, Pruning of Trees. Extracted from Bradley's Treatise on Husbandry and Gardening. Published in Great Britain, 1726.

It may be thought singular, that we should attempt to lay before the public, remarks on a subject which may be considered to be already well understood, and still more so, that we should draw them from so ancient a source. The popularity of the work of Forsyth may seem to render such a measure hazardous : and the opinion, that modern improvements have entirely superseded the practice of the early part of the last century, may confirm this opinion. But chance having thrown in our way this early treatise on the management of trees, we are constrained to express our conviction that it contains as much solid, good sense, as can be found in any modern work of the same extent, and we think the form in which instruction is conveyed much more suited to practical men.

ON TREATMENT OF TREES.

Observation 1st. If any branch, in the middle of the tree, rises with too much luxuriance above the rest, in full, sappy wood, we must cut it off close to the body of the tree, but take care we do not injure the bark of the great wood we take it from ; for such a wound would endanger the health of the tree, the wounded part would be a long time recovering, and be subject to canker.

2d. There are many people with their pruning knives constantly in hand. But the continual pruning of a tree makes it shoot into false wood and miscarry of its buds designed for fruit. The reason why trees shoot more into wood when they have been largely pruned, is because the root had filled itself with juices proportionable to the nourishment its standing branches required ; but when many of them are cut away, the same fund goes to the remaining buds that was destined to support many more ; and thus a too luxuriant growth will be produced on the limbs which are left.

3d. When a tree is in good order, we must take care not to prune it too close, or take away too much wood inside, as some are too apt to do We must however take away enough to admit the sun and air into the centre, in order to ripen the fruit. It may be remarked, also, that we must admit more sun and air in a strong or wet soil, than in a dry, sandy one ; because the former naturally produces insipid fruit, while the latter generally ripens fruit better.

4th. Winter fruits should have their shoots left wider asunder than summer, the latter not wanting so much sun as the former.

Trees which made weak shoots the year before should be pruned in January, or earlier ; but vigorous trees should be pruned late in the year, in April, or even May, in which case they will bring less wood and more fruit.

5th. We must consider the climate in which we live, and direct our practice according to the degree of heat or cold. In hot countries the fruit must be gathered sooner than in colder ones, because the sap has performed its work sooner.—Fruit will *keep longer*, the longer it is suffered to remain on the tree. We should gather fruit after a frost, for we are then sure the sap will no longer aid it.

6th. In gathering fruits it should be done with care and patience ; we should avoid destroying the blossom buds which are near them, or which join them ; for the buds are already formed for next year's fruit. Apples are much harder to gather than pears, being more closely fastened to the tree, and with shorter stalks.

7th. In hot, dry years, if it is very hot in August and September, our fruits should be gathered early in October ; for such fruit as has had a good share of ripening on the tree, lasts but a short time, and is very subject to rot ; but if August and September be very cold, then let the fruit be left on till the last of October, and it will keep well. I account this one of the most important observations with regard to fruit.

9th. Those who prefer large, fine, fair fruit, should thin the fruit early ; and if the tree, in its first or second sap, tends to shoot abundance of wood, it should be pinched off while it is tender and young, but never cut while the sap is flowing, because the tree, by cutting at that time is apt to run into wood, and the blossom buds are disappointed. N. B. The blossom buds are formed by the first sap, between April and June, and filled by the second, between July and October.

10th. We find some trees more apt to shoot into wood branches than others. Such trees should have their branches left long in pruning ; but those shoots which are loaded with blossom buds should be shortened, that the remaining buds may nourish the fruit better.

11th. It is necessary, the first and second year after planting a tree, to prune it very short, to make it shoot into wood ; and if, in following years, it does not come into bearing, but keeps shooting unprofitable wood, as is common with the *Bergamotte, Rousselet* and *Virgoulouse pears*, and some others, then leave every shoot very long. Of all the sorts of pears. none will bear pruning so short as the as the Winter *Bon Cretien;* for then it will give large wood and larger fruit.

15th. In pruning, we must have regard to soil and climate. If it be wet and cold, we must prune the tree very open ; but in light, sandy grounds, where fruit is *always good*, though it is smaller the pruning should be different. Wounds made by pruning, heal with very great difficulty, in very hot, dry land ; and I have known them entirely perish by pruning.

16th. When a tree looks yellow, pluck it up and plant another. It is not worth the trouble of pruning and culture. But if it be a rare sort we may recover it by mud that has been well turned and dried, and hogs' dung laid about the roots.

If we find that pear or quince stocks do not answer a particular soil, take them up and plant those on free stocks ; if they fail plant apples ; in short, suit your trees to your soil, otherwise all your labor is lost.

17th. Pear trees, in their soil, should be planted shallow, that the roots may spread ; fern or straw is a great protection in summer to the roots, and vastly encourages their growth. People fond of raising fruit, should keep free stocks ready to engraft, but never use suckers, they are good for nothing.

22d. When we graft a young or old tree, we should do it as nearly equal on each side as possible, otherwise that which is not engrafted will run away with the nourishment from the grafts. This is of less consequence in budding, as this does not affect the tree so much. When trees are transplanted, the holes should be made as large as possible, and the ends of the roots cut away, and *the small fibres* taken off ; for they are apt to rot and infect the great roots.

[An exception may be made to this last rule, where considerable earth can be taken up with the tree, and it is instantly replanted ; in that case the small fibres are of great value to the tree.]—*Mass. Ag. Repos.*

24th. When you plant a wild stock for grafting, be as careful as if it was the finest fruit.—This is apt to be neglected, though this stock is to be the foundation of all our work.

25th. When we transplant a tree, never fail to plant the same side towards the south which stood so before. We must also defend, as much as possible, the wound made by grafting from the violence of the sun.

[If this be an important rule in Great Britain, it must be more so here Grafts should be loosely covered till the whole wound is healed.]—*Mass. Ag. Repos.*

26th. In dry, sandy ground, plant trees in autumn, and in moist, watery places, in spring, otherwise the winter is apt to chill and kill them.

Apples and pears, though more hardy than some others, are still more apt to be hurt by water standing round them.

In moist grounds, it is good to open the holes in the fall, and let them remain open all winter ; this enriches and mellows the land thrown out, and fits it better for planting.

Where a soil is light and sandy and not subject to inundation, plant the trees in the beginning of November and they will gain fibres enough to support them before winter, and will shoot well the next spring, and better than those planted in the spring.

[N. B.—In this country we should plant in October.]

27th. I have remarked, in the way of grafting, a curiosity which, it is likely, may be new to many cultivators. If we have a good bearing tree which runs so much to blossom that the shoots and fruit are small; if we take from the bearing shoots of such a tree a few buds and inoculate them upon large vigorous shoots of some other pear tree, such buds will bear the second year and produce very large fruit, having plenty of sap to nourish it; or if we put buds of the less bearing kinds upon good bearers, such buds will be so far overruled by the nature of the bearing tree as to bring abundance of fruit; but on either of these occasions, it is necessary to assort our fruits, and to inoculate only summer pears upon some of the pear trees of the same season. Autumn pears should be inoculated upon autumn pears, &c. but never graft or bud a winter pear on a summer one, for the sap of the summer pear will decline or diminish before the winter fruit is sufficiently grown.

ON THE CULTURE OF SILK.

Concluded from page 370.

Is it then extraordinary, that nurses, who pass three weeks together at the hardest work, and in the most infected air, should give a kind of pestilential milk, which occasions that mortality amongst the children? They are seen, after that hard labour, to be in a languishing condition themselves for several months together. That kind of jaundice which attacks those women who ordinarily have the charge of attending the silk-worms, does it not evidently demonstrate the cause of their illness? The excess of labour might well occasion their growing meagre; but it does not ordinarily give that livid yellow colour which we remark always in those who raise large quantities of the silk-worms. That method of culture ought then to be avoided, as being evidently so prejudicial to the human health; and the new method, before pointed out, should certainly be followed; as the continual circulation of fresh air not only prevents all those bad effects upon the health of those persons who are employed in rearing the silk-worm, but also secures a certain and rich crop of silk, by keeping the worms always in full health and vigour.

In consequence of the foregoing memorial, the states of Languedoc, upon the recommendation of the minister, appointed an experiment in the open air, to be carried on publicly in the garden belonging to the Jesuits' College at Montpellier, under the direction of Monsieur Marteloy, and ordered the sum of twelve hundred livres to be paid to him for defraying the expenses of it.—This experiment was accordingly carried into execution in 1764: and as I happened to reside at that time at Montpellier, I regularly, during the whole course of it, attended to its progress twice a day, taking care as regularly, to mark down in my notes the state of the weather daily, and every other occurrence which seemed to demand my attention. This experiment naturally drew to it the public notice, and the people engaged in that culture flocked in from every quarter to observe the result. To their no small astonishment, the experiment succeeded in the most perfect manner! And the report of its success having been made to the minister, the states of Languedoc were advised by him to order a second experiment of the same kind to be made the year following, which they accordingly did, appointing Monsieur Marteloy again to conduct it, to whom they ordered eighteen hundred livres to be paid, for defraying the expenses of it. Here it is to be remarked, that eight pounds and a quarter of the cocoons, raised in this first public experiment in the open air at Montpellier, yielded a pound of silk; whereas it required twelve pounds of the cocoons raised the very same season in the house, to yield a pound of silk.

The second experiment, carried on publicly in the open air, took place in 1765, which I likewise attended with the same punctuality. It had however, a very different issue from the former; for that second season having turned out uncommonly cold and wet, the worms, though the top of the stage was roofed with boards to throw off the wet, like our sheds in England, were frequently drenched with the rain; and at the most critical time of their growth, namely, from their having got over their fourth malady, to the time of their mounting, the heavy rains continuing almost incessantly, laid Monsieur Marteloy under the unavoidable necessity of giving them their food wet, as there was not the least possibility of getting the leaves dried. The consequence was, that the experiment failed; but, indeed, not more so than this culture failed almost every where else in Languedoc, where the worms were all reared in houses; owing, without doubt, to the extreme wetness of the season.

Though this last failure put an end to any further attempts to raise the worms in the open air, the consequences, however, of these two experiments were yet productive of great advantages to the country; for many of the people engaged in that culture, having been made perfectly sensible of the great errors in their former management, were led to adopt the alterations recommended by Monsieur Marteloy; namely, not to overcrowd their worms as formerly, to observe more cleanliness, by frequently clearing away the litter; and, lastly, by taking care to preserve the air of the rooms always sweet, by a continual circulation of fresh air; which certainly form very material alterations in their practice for the better.

Whether owing to Monsieur Marteloy's experiments, or not, I will not pretend to say; but certain it is, that at this time a spirit for extending the silk culture greatly spread itself all over Languedoc. Amongst those who distinguished themselves the most, were the proprietors of the Royal Canal of Languedoc. As these gentlemen were proprietors of both the banks of the canal, for the purpose of their navigation; they formed the spirited resolution of planting entirely with the seedling white mulberry the whole banks of the canal, from one end to the other, which, from the town of Agde to Thoulouse, forms a stretch of nearly one hundred and twenty miles.

The care of carrying into execution these extensive plantations they committed to Monsieur Marteloy, upon whom they settled a handsome appointment for defraying the expense of his living and travelling charges. And, with a view to fix his attention still the more closely to the duties of his charge, they likewise bound themselves by contract, to communicate to him a tenth share of the free profits of these plantations, for a certain number of years.

Nor was this all; for the same gentlemen carried their views of this kind still further. Being possessed of an extensive property in land, which at that time lay entirely open, they ordered the whole of it to be enclosed with hedges of the seedling white mulberry; and the carrying on this second operation they likewise trusted to the care of Monsieur Marteloy. These particulars I had from Monsieur Marteloy himself, whom in the autumn of 1767 I met with at Thoulouse; and where I left him busily engaged in forwarding these spirited operations committed to his charge, which he told me were going on rapidly, as his employers liberally supplied him with the funds necessary for that purpose.

FENCES.

Europeans who visit the United States express their astonishment at the numerous fences everywhere seen, dividing the whole country into small enclosures; and especially at the immense quantities of timber worked into our zig zag Virginia fences. In most countries of Europe the cultivated lands form vast open commons, and the farmers live together in villages, sometimes five or six miles from their farms. This deficiency of fences is partly owing to the want of materials to construct them, and partly to the state of society and government.

In England and Scotland the greater part of the farms are enclosed by fences, of which there are various kinds—live hedges, ditches, hedge and ditch together, stone walls, turf walls, stone and turf walls, posts and boards called paling, &c. In Ireland there are but few live hedges; stone walls and turf banks are the usual fences. In France the lands are generally unenclosed; some fences may be seen near towns, but in general the whole country is open, and the boundaries of estates are marked by occasional stones, heaps of earth, rows of trees, &c.

Guards are established throughout the kingdom to prevent passengers on the highways from committing depredations. In Austria and Germany the lands are not enclosed, except those near towns.—In Russia and Poland the lands are almost every where unenclosed, although in many districts there are large forests and plenty of timber. Poland and part of Russia appear to the traveller to be interminable forests with here and there a tract of pasture or ploughed ground. In Sweden there are but few fences. Small enclosures near the farm-yards are fenced by splinters of deal set up in a sloping position, and fastened by withes to upright posts.

This is the only fence used in Sweden, Norway and Lapland, and it is often seen near villages in Russia, and the northern parts of Germany. In the best cultivated parts of the Netherlands, the estates are enclosed with hedges or other fences. The Dutch keep their fences in a better state than most other nations. In Spain the lands are open every where, excepting immediately round towns and villages. The plains of Lombardy and Tuscany are enclosed with hedges or ditches, but the rest of Italy is generally without fences.

The Rev. J J. Blunt, who published a work on Italy a few years since, says there was no more enclosures in the days of the Romans than there are now. For this reason flocks were always attended by shepherds. "Tityrus and Menalcas [in Virgil] would have had something else to do than sit under a beech tree and blow their rustic reeds, if a want of hedges had not rendered their services indispensable to prevent the goats from straying." In ancient Greece, much of the country was in common pasture. Among the Jews, por-

tions of land near the towns were enclosed, but the greater part was open. When Naomi gleaned after the reapers, "her hap was to light on a *part of the field* (that is, of the common field) belonging unto Boaz."—*Hamp. Gaz.*

MILLET.

This species of cereal grass has been introduced into several towns in this county, and a greater quantity of land will be sown with it the present season than in any former one. Many farmers who have cultivated it, think it a valuable plant.

Mr Loudon gives an engraving and description of a plant, which is evidently of the same genus, if not of the same species, with our broom-corn.—He calls it the great or Indian millet. It is a native of India, whence it has been introduced into Arabia, Egypt, Asia Minor, China, Spain, Italy, France, &c. It is cultivated chiefly for the seed, which the Arabs grind and make into cakes, and the Italians into bread. In Tuscany it is used for feeding poultry, swine, horses, &c. In some parts of Italy they make brushes and brooms of the stalks, and in France the pannicles are sold at Marseilles and other places for making "chamberbesoms," (Mr Loudon's name for brooms,) and clothes brushes. In China this millet attains the height of 16 feet; in some countries only 6 or 8. Mr Loudon remarks that the climate of England does not admit of cultivating Indian millet (broom-corn) or maize (Indian corn.) The former will rise 5 or 6 feet in that country, but will not ripen its seeds, or even flower.

There are several kinds of the common millet, which are cultivated in India, Italy, Germany, &c.

[Hampshire Gaz.]

LIFE PRESERVER.

We notice in the New York papers an account of a new *life preserver*, constructed by Dr. John L. Comstock, of Hartford, of which trial has been recently made in the New York harbor. A man, furnished with one of the machines, was thrown overboard from the steam boat Macdonough, and remained in the water half an hour, lying upon the surface, and swimming or floating at his pleasure. The apparatus is said to be very simple, consisting of merely a canvass bag, about five feet long and when filled, of about as many inches in diameter. A brass cock, with a screw stopper, is inserted in the centre of the bag, and all that it is requisite for a person to do, in case of danger, is to fasten the bag round his waist, and blow through the cock until it is filled with air. The canvas is double, and rendered water and air tight by a solution of India rubber spread like a glue between the cloth, to which it adheres. It is said that the same solution applied to ladies' prunella shoes, or to cloth dresses, will render them water tight, without injuring the texture or pliability of the material to which it is applied.—The discovery of the life-preserver, its success having been sufficiently tested ought to rank high among the inventions of modern times.

[Nat. Journal.]

Hearse Racing —A most indecent practice prevails in New York, among those engaged at funerals, to conduct carriages and hearses, in *racing* through the principal streets on their return! A short time since a coachman began a race with a hearseman, and proceeded some way down the Bowery, before the gentleman inside the coach could succeed in stopping it.

PORCELAIN CLAY.

A beautiful white clay has been discovered in Vermont, which will probably be suited to the manufacture of porcelain. It has not been ascertained how it proves in experiment, but there can be no doubt that it is porcelain clay, even though it should require modifying in the manufactory.—It is stated to be very white, and as fine as flour, melts readily under the blow pipe, forms a paste with water, and when used like lime for a wash or paint, adheres strongly to wood, and gives it a fine white color. There are several varieties of clay used in porcelain ware in the European manufactories, and it will be an easy matter to ascertain whether this will require any material modification for use. A gentleman from Nantucket lately showed us a specimen of porcelain clay found there in great abundance, very fine and white.—*N. Y. Times.*

FRIGHTENING CHILDREN.

A short time ago, in this neighborhood, a young girl of seven years of age, whose imagination had been filled with those frightful nursery tales that are conjured up by ignorant servants and others, to frighten children into their obedience, was thrust into a dark closet for some tale she had carried to her parents. The poor thing continued to scream with the most violent apprehension: and when the door was opened to take her from her abode of terror, she was lying on the ground in strong convulsions. The conflict was too powerful for her tender reason, and she now exists one of the most miserable objects of human sympathy. Her parents and friends see their hopes blasted—their interesting little favorite is now an idiot.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

TEASEL.

Some of the farmers of Williamsburgh have undertaken the culture of teasel, or fuller's thistle, and it is estimated that this plant now occupies about 90 acres in that town. It is gratifying to see the attention of farmers turned to new articles of agriculture which promise to reward their labors, especially at the present time, when foreign markets for our products are becoming more and more limited, when measures for extending our domestic markets are violently opposed by the statesmen and planters of the south, and when the vast and fertile regions of the west are pouring their productions into the cities of the northern states.

The teasel is cultivated in England, France, Holland, Germany, &c. for the purpose of raising the nap upon woollen cloths. The following remarks upon its culture are abstracted from Mr. Loudon's Enclyclopedia:—The teasel grows strongest on deep, loamy clays, not over rich.—The soil should be ploughed deep, and well pulverised. In England it is frequently sown broad cast but it is better to sow it in rows with intervals of 18 to 24 inches between them; the plants in the rows may be 6 inches apart. The ground should be kept clean and mellow by ploughing and hoeing. The heads are cut at three different times as they become ripe, by means of a knife with a short blade. A pair of strong gloves is necessary in this operation. The heads attached to a few inches of the stem are tied in handfulls, and put in dry sheds, whence they are taken out and exposed to the sun daily till they become perfectly dry. No rain should fall upon them. In England they are sorted into three kinds according to the quality, and then made into packs.—The produce varies from 150,000 to 250,000 heads of the first and second sorts on an acre. The crop often fails. Parkinson observes that by burning the straw and refuse stuff after the crop is gathered, the teasel will be found not to impoverish, but to improve the land. To save seed, leave a few of the best heads, and when ripe, the seed may be separated by flails. *Hamp. Gaz.*

We are happy to learn that Prussia has followed the example of Great Britain and the United States, and signed a commercial treaty with the new Mexican Republic. Thus, one by one, the links which formed the ponderous chain of the Holy Alliance give way under their own rust.

London Times.

Fine draught of Fish.—"With every fish we draw out of the sea we draw up a piece of silver." —Franklin. On Monday last, Mr A. Holbrook, of Faneuil-Hall market, left the City wharf at 9 o'clock, A. M. in a new lap-streak boat, and returned at 5, P. M. having taken, between Pulling Point and Nahant, 700 fine Bass, at two hauls of the seine.

Useful Improvement.—The model of a Machine to plane and joint all sorts of lumber, is now in this town, and can be seen at any time at Mr Dobbin's coppersmith shop. Mechanics who have seen and examined it, pronounce it a valuable improvement. The machine can be worked either by horse or water power and can easily be attached to a saw mill.—*Fayetteville, (N. C.) Journal.*

Cut Worm.—A correspondent informs us, that after repeated trials he has satisfied himself, that bugs, cut-worms, &c. which are so destructive to gardens, can be removed or destroyed "by sprinkling vegetables with the flour of sulphur."

Plymouth pa.

The Paper-makers in Connecticut are forming a State Society of their Fraternity, for improvements in their manufactures, and to provide a fund for relief of the wives and families of poor deceased Members.

Fruit.—There is a fair prospect of an abundance of Fruit the present season. One farmer remarked yesterday that he should, probably, have 200 bushels of Peaches; but complained that our present Market Accommodations were so limited that he could not get a Stall.—*Palladium.*

Franklin Monument.—On Friday 15th inst. was laid in Boston, by the President of the Mechanic Association, the first stone of the Franklin Monument. This monument is erected by the citizens of Boston, in the granary burying ground, to the memory of Benjamin Franklin, over the tomb in which repose the remains of both his parents.—The monument is a pyramid, twenty-five feet high, and formed of blocks of granite of about six tons weight each, taken from the Bunker Hill Monument quarry.

A writer in the Boston Courier mentions that flour, to the value of nearly a million and a half, was imported into New-England in 1826. In 1821, the domestic manufactured articles exported amounted in value to $2,754,000, and in 1826, to $6,000,000.

BOSTON HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

DIRECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT.

There were in the House, on the 30th April, 1826, 407 inmates; since which time, there have been admitted 609, born in the House 10, discharged 310, deserted, mostly while on leave of absence 198, bound out as apprentices 11, died 99, leaving now in the House 408 persons, for a more particular account of whom, reference may be had to the accompanying table, marked A.

In the document marked B. is contained an account of the manner in which the inmates are employed during the summer months; the number in each department, varying occasionally, as circumstances require; in winter a much larger proportion are employed in picking oakum, &c.

The schedule marked C. contains a statement of all the property on hand, on the 30th April, 1827, amounting to $12,863 52. There is due to the City, (and cash in the hands of the Treasurer of this Board) from Towns, for the support of their poor, about $500, which will be shewn by schedule D; but as the charges are in some cases disputed, that amount cannot be considered as available. There has been placed to the credit of the City, since the last annual Report, by the Commonwealth, for the support of their poor in the House from the 1st of January, 1826, to May 31; the sum of $3420 67; and from June 1, to December 31, 1826, the sum of $4132 27, total amount of expenses for the State Paupers from January 1, to May 31, 1827, will probably exceed $3000.

Since the last annual Report the Stockade Fence round the Farm has been completed; the building formerly used as the Public Schoolhouse at South Boston, has been located at the Gate, and rendered fit for the occupancy of a family. Five hundred feet of drains have been laid, and two large reservoirs have been dug and stoned; the building heretofore used as the carpenter's shop, has been altered for, and is now occupied as a School House, by the children of both sexes, belonging to the House. A well has been dug at the west end of the house for the convenience of the westerly wing, and the house for female blacks. Three large Tombs have been built at the north westerly corner of the Farm, in which have been interred, since January 1, 1827, 36 bodies, by which a saving had been made to the City, of $54, which is more than 25 per cent on the cost. Porches and out doors have been placed to all the entries to the House, which has caused a great saving in fuel; the chimnies have been topped, to prevent smoking; and the side walks have been relaid, and repaired. Within the House, two galleries have been built in the Chapel; a large room in the basement story has been floored and ceiled, for the accommodation of the Irish females; and a Pump has been placed in the kitchen, communicating by 80 feet of suction, with the well in the front yard. Coffins have been made by the inmates, for those who died in the House; and the Overseers of the Poor of the City have been supplied, for out door paupers, to the amount of $130. The House for the Employment and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, has been supplied with books, school desks, tables, shoemaker's benches, and other carpenter work, to the amount of $238 68.

The following improvements have been made on the Farm: the old Fort near the sea shore, has been levelled and prepared for cultivation; about 300 fruit trees have been set out; about half an acre of land been planted with asparagus roots, and the garden and farm generally, put in a fit state of cultivation. The whole premises have been surveyed, and an accurate plan of the same executed.

The Crops raised during the last year, are estimated as follows: 4 tons Barley, cut green at $16 per ton; 4 do. Hay, 20; 3 do. Rowen, 18; 1½ do Millet, 8; Corn Fodder, 260; 80 bushels Corn, 90 c.; 2162 do Potatoes, 42 c.; 330 do. Carrots, 33 c.; 300 do. Mangel Wurtzels, 33 c.; 300 do. Turnips, 16 c.; 341 do. Beets, 50 c.; 1800 Cabbages, 4 c.; Peas, Beans, small vegetables and Fruit, sold, or consumed in the House, about 500. Total $2448 44.

During the last autumn, 118 Cattle were purchased, the cost of which was $3023 56; and the hides and tallow have been sold for $1137, 03; and beef and offal consumed in the House, to the amount of $750; and the residue has been salted and packed, to the number of 235 barrels, of 200 lbs. each, which, at $8 per barrel amounts to $1880; by this operation, about $700 have been saved to the City.

The value of the swine on the Farm, on the 30th April, 1826, was $856 20, and 201 have since been purchased, the cost of which was $1163 75; and there have been slaughtered for the use of the House, to the amount of $689 89; sold $176-8 27; remaining on hand, 38 hogs and 20 pigs, valued at $476; leaving a gain of $914 23; besides the value of a large quantity of manure which has been put on the Farm, the benefit of which is yet to be realized.

In the Internal Department of the Institution, the wants of the inmates have been carefully attended to, and their comforts promoted, and a very general satisfaction has been expressed; and your committee cannot omit this opportunity of communicating to the board, the grateful sense entertained and manifested by the paupers, for the very munificent gift of a pair of fine cattle, by Ward Nicholas Boylston, Esq. to furnish them with a dinner for Thanksgiving and Christmas Days.

For a particular account of the Medical Department, reference may be had to the Report of the Physician to the Establishment, herewith submitted, marked E.

Your Committee would here state, that owing to the very unfavorable weather, experienced the last season, the produce of the Farm was not so great as was expected; added to which, the most available labour of the inmates has been appropriated to completing the stockade fence, leveling the old fort, planting trees, constructing a glacis in the garden in the front of the House, and other objects which being improvements of a permanent nature, will in future years, enable the Directors to apply the whole force of the inmates to the cultivation of the Farm. A reasonable expectation may therefore be entertained, that the produce of the labour of the inmates, may go far towards supporting the Institution.

In presenting this Report, your Committee take the opportunity of repeating the satisfaction, which they have no doubt the Board feel, in common with themselves, at the success which has attended the Institution, during the past year. And while it ranks in the estimation of the friends of humanity, as a noble monument of the liberality of the citizens of Boston, your Committee feel it incumbent on them to express their opinion, that the utility and success of the establishment, are in a great measure to be attributed to the unwearied care and attention, with which the exertions of this Board have been seconded by the Superintendent and Mistress of the House. It is believed that method, good order, and a fair prospect of progressive improvement, prevail; and your Committee trust, that under the protecting care of Divine Providence, the Institution may continue to be an Asylum for the virtuous, aged, infirm, and industrious poor.

All which is submitted.

Boston, April 30, 1827.

ORCHARD GRASS.

As an instance in addition to those which we have already noticed, of the productiveness of the present year, we were shown on Saturday last, a bunch of Orchard Grass, raised upon the farm of John Hare Powel, Esq. of Powelton, containing several stalks that measured five feet four inches high. It was taken from a field of thirty acres of the same kind of grass, much of which we are informed is but little inferior to the specimen above mentioned. [Phila. pa.]

MILLET.

As the prospect is that hay will be cut early this year, we would suggest to farmers the expediency of ploughing those parts of their fields which bear light crops of grass, and sowing them with millet. If sown the last of this month, it may probably be taken in before the autumnal frost, and will yield two or three tons of good fodder to the acre.—About three pecks of seed to an acre will be sufficient; it may be procured at the New England Farmer Office, North Market-street, Boston. [Lowell Journal]

LARGE GOOSEBERRIES.

We have just seen a sample of Gooseberries from the Garden of Mr. Kilgour, of this city, which surpass any thing of the kind we have ever witnessed. The least of them measured upwards of three inches in circumference one way, and two inches seven-eights the other. Twelve of them weighed two and a half ounces.

[Cincinnatti Com Reg.]

PEAS AND BEANS.

Mr Knight, an English horticulturist, has given a curious experiment in impregnating the blossoms of one variety of pea with the farina of another. He says, treatise on apple and pear, page 42, "Blossoms of a small white garden pea, in which the males had previously been destroyed, were impregnated with the farina of a large clay coloured kind, with purple blossoms. The produce of the seeds, thus obtained, were of a dark gray colour, but these, having no fixed habits, were soon changed by cultivation into a numerous variety of very large and extremely luxuriant white ones, which were not only much larger and more productive than the original white ones, but the number of seeds in each pod was increased from seven to eight, or eight to nine, and not unfrequently to ten. The newly made gray kinds, I found were easily made white again, by impregnating their blossoms with the farina of another white kind.

The fifth volume of the Bath papers, contains a similar experiment with beans. It is related, that

a Mr Whimpy planted a field with garden beans, in rows about three feet asunder, in the following order—mazagan, white blossom, long-podded, Sandwich-token, and Windsor beans. The mazagan and white blossom were threshed first, when, to his great surprise, he found many new species of beans. Those from the mazagan were mottled black and white; the white blossoms were brown and yellow, instead of their natural black; and they were both much larger than usual.

Darwin's Phytologia, page 105.

STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN VIRGINIA.

A series of communications on this subject, has appeared in the Richmond Whig, and contains some very just remarks. Whoever has had an opportunity to compare the condition of agriculture in Virginia, and the neighbouring States, with that which exists in this part of the country, must have been struck with the difference, and the causes to which it is owing. The writer seems in a good measure aware of the obstacles which agriculture has to encounter; and the following is a very brief view of his remarks.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

Agriculture is in a very low state in Virginia, particularly in the eastern parts of the state, although the country possesses many natural advantages, in fine harbours, navigable rivers, cheap and excellent lands, adapted to various kinds of productions, mines of iron, lead and coal. The agricultural class are proverbially ignorant, poor and indolent. For many years the same doctrines and practices have prevailed without alteration; and with the exception of a few cases, no advantage has been derived from the numerous and important improvements made in other parts of the world, in all the branches of agriculture. Compared with the progress made by persons in the learned professions, this backwardness is still more remarkable; and the writer attributes it to the co-operating influence of several causes. One is the discredit into which agriculture has fallen, in the opinions of the young, who regard a legal or medical education, or a seat in the Legislature, as the only steps to honourable distinction. Akin to this he considers the custom, universal in the lower parts of the state, of relinquishing the labour to slaves. The former should rather be regarded as the natural effect of the latter—it will be found wherever the other exists, it will prevail in a comparative degree and lasts as long.

DR. BARRY'S EXPERIMENTS IN CASES OF POISON.

At the very time we are writing, Dr. Barry of Paris, is engaged in a series of experiments, the application of which promises to be immediate, and of high importance. Having been led by some former experiments to conjecture, that absorption cannot take place in a vacuum, he performed the following experiment, in order to ascertain the fact. He carefully removed the hair from the outer part of a dog's thigh, so as to expose the skin. He then caused a venomous serpent to inflict, in immediate succession on this portion of the dog's thigh, two bites. As soon as the wounds were made, he applied a cupping glass over the part bitten, and retained it there nearly an hour. At the end of that period, the dog rose from the table, and walked with tolerable ease: he continued in perfect health, and not the slightest injury from the bites supervened. A pigeon was bitten by the same serpent about an hour after it had twice bitten the dog: nothing was done to counteract the effect of the wound: the pigeon expired in agony and convulsions, in twenty minutes after its infliction. If further experiments confirm the obvious inference suggested by this, there is discovered an easy and certain remedy for the bite of poisonous and rabid animals. Hydrophobia, that horrible, and hitherto incurable disease, will no longer hold on its appalling and destructive course. To put an effectual stop to this frightful malady it will be necessary only to apply a cupping-glass over the wounded part. *Parliamentary Review for* 1826

ELECTRIC CONDUCTORS.

The manner in which electric conductors are sometimes made and attached to buildings either from want of care or knowledge in the manufacturer, is so imperfect and so contrary to the principles of natural philosophy, that, instead of affording the security intended, they greatly increase the danger which they are designed to remove. They are appended to some of our most valuable public and private edifices in the following erroneous way: at the top they commence with three or four steel points which soon become rusty, and after extending six or eight feet receive a large iron supporter, which terminates in a point and is driven into the building.—Some rods are secured by 15 or 20 of these supporters, each of which may interrupt the passage of the electrick fluid, and conduct it into the edifice.—Another essential fault, consists in the number of pieces composing the conductor and the method of joining them together by curving the extremities, so that the surface at the places of contact is reduced nearly to a point, and if one of the iron cramps should be fixed near a point, as is frequently the case, the fluid might be easily diverted from its proper course. Other deficiencies might be mentioned, but the above are sufficient to show that many lives may have been lost in consequence of them.

Iron conductors, to afford proper security, should be at least one inch in diameter. The points should be made of copper, brazed into a common stem, which is to be connected with the rod by a screw joint, having a layer of tea-chest lead on the shoulder. The tips of the points should be of gold or silver, and should be six feet above the highest part of the building. The rod should be painted with lamp-black and oil, and confined to its situation by pieces of wood well seasoned.

It should incline in a direction from the bottom of the frame, making an angle of about 45° at that part which is one or two feet above the surface of the earth; the portion below the surface should be a square bar one inch in diameter, with points cut on the four edges and tending downward.

The lower extremity of the conductor should extend till it reaches moist earth, where it should be surrounded by a small bed of charcoal coarsely pulverized.—The number of joints should always be as few as possible and made like the one described. [Portsmouth Journal.]

From the Newburyport Herald.

MR EDITOR,—I observe, in a late Lowell paper, that the "Caterpillars are destroying all the Apple trees in that neighborhood," and the editor asks "if there is no bird to help man destroy them?"

Strange that when caterpillars are so easily destroyed, farmers let them remain on their trees till they devour every leaf!—I have in my garden seven trees, and probably had in the Spring on them as many caterpillars as are usually on trees, and my remedy was very easy—simply tying a rag on the end of a pole dipped in linseed or sperm oil, rub the nests with this and it will kill them at once. All my trees have more or less on them, and it took me perhaps one hour only to clear them entirely, and I have not seen a caterpillar on them since.

If *every* farmer would destroy *all* the caterpillars on his trees, in a few years they must be exterminated; as they (in the month of August, I think) turn into millers and deposit their eggs on the limbs of trees, which remain till the next spring, and then are hatched. G.

Remarks by the Editor of the N. E. Farmer.—A strong white wash of fresh stone lime, spirits of turpentine, or a little oil of any kind, particularly blubber oil, are recommended as proper applications for the destruction of these insects in Deane's New England Farmer. Col. Pickering's brush likewise answers the purpose of cleaning the branches. But we are assured by practical orchardists that a rag, dipped in strong soap suds, fastened to the end of a long pole, and applied to the nest of caterpillars is as efficient as anything, and less expensive than most things for this object. But in applying any of these remedies care should be taken to choose that part of the day, when the caterpillars are in their nest; viz morning evening, or cloudy weather.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1827.

RUBBING CHEESE WITH RED PEPPER PRESERVES IT AGAINST MITES.

A letter from Samuel Wood to Thomas L. Winthrop, Esq. published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, vol. iv. page 374, states that "Red pepper, so called, is a complete antidote against flies impregnating cheese so as to produce maggots. Take one and put it into a delicate piece of linen, moisten it with a little fresh butter, and rub your cheese frequently. It not only gives a very fine colour to your cheese, but it is so pungent that no fly will touch it.

SUMMER MANURE.

Most farmers yard their cows at night, through the summer; their manure should be collected into a heap, in some convenient part of the barn yard, to prevent its being wasted by the sun and rains; a few minutes' attention in the morning, when the cows are turned out to pasture, would collect a heap of several loads in a season, ready for your wheat or grass ground in autumn. If you should cart on, and cover your heap occasionally with a load or two at a time of rich earth, (where it could be spread,) it would commix with the manure by fermentation, and become rich compost, and thus increase your quantity and your wealth. If you stable your horses occasionally, or generally in summer, let this manure also be conveyed to your heap, it will improve its quality, by being mixed with the other manure and the earths. Four good loads of this manure will dress in the hole an acre of Indian-corn or pota-

toes, and upon an average double your crop; this is no small advantage; and no careful farmer will neglect it. Ten loads of such manure, spread upon your grass grounds in autumn may be considered equal to 15 or 20 loads of farm-yard manure, laid on in the spring, especially if the season in the spring or summer following should be dry.

NEW SEEDS AND OLD SEEDS.

Gardeners, in general, prefer new seeds to old for their principal crops, as they are believed to come up sooner, and with greater certainty, and to grow more luxuriantly. But peas and beans of a year old, Mr Marshall observes, are by some preferred to new, as not so likely to run to straw. And cucumbers and melons are best to be several years old, as they shoot less vigorously, and thence become more fruitful. But this principle is carried too far by some gardeners, who say, these seeds cannot be too old, and will allow ten years to be within bounds; three for cucumbers, and four for melons, however, is age enough.

Peas and beans will germinate very well at seven years of age; but the seeds of lettuces and kidney beans, and some others are not to be depended upon after a year or two, and, generally speaking, the smaller seeds are of the least duration.

A correspondent of the New England Farmer, says, vol. ii. page 225, "Do I mistake in supposing that it is generally thought that the newer the seed the better? When the produce is looked for under ground this may be true. Also when it is to be in leaves and vines. But when in things produced upon vines, as peas,beans, cucumbers, &c. the seed should not ordinarily be used till it is two years old. If it were twice that age it would not be the worse, except in planting, a little more seed would be required."

Loudon says "The latest periods at which the seeds most generally in demand may be expected to grow *freely* are the following:—

Cabbage tribe, four years. Leguminous culinary vegetables, [peas and beans] one year. Esculent roots. Beets, ten years. Turnip, four years. Carrot, one year. Parsnip, one year.—Radish, two years. Salsafy, two years. Skirret, four years. Spinaceous plants. Spinage, four years. White beet, ten years. Orache, one year. Purslane, two years. Herb-patience, one year.—Alliaceous plants. [Onions, leeks, garlic, &c.]—two years. Asparaginous plants. Asparagus, four years. Sea-kale, three years. Artichoke, three years. Cardoon, two years. Rampeon, two years. Alisanders, and the thistles, two years. Acetarious plants, [such as are used for salads and condiments] in general two years. Lettuce, three years. Endive, four years. Burnet, six years.—Mustard, four years. Sorrel, seven years. Celery, ten years. Pot-herbs and garnishing plants in general two years; but parsley will grow at six years. Dill and Fennel, five years. Chervil, six years. Marigold, three years. Borage, four years. Sweet herbs, generally two years; but Rue and Rosemary three years; and Hyssop, six years. Plants used in tarts, &c. generally two years; but the Rhubarb only one year; and Gourd-Pompion, &c. ten years. Herbaceous fruits. The cucumber and melon, ten or more years.—Love apple, Capsicum tribe, and egg plant, two years. Annual and biennial flower-seeds, generally two years; but some grow with difficulty the second year; they are seldom kept by seedsmen longer than one year. Perennial flower seeds the same. Tree seeds. Stones two years; and some as the Haw, three; but they are in general of very doubtful success the second year; Elm, Poplar and Willow seeds not at all.

YOUNG FRUIT TREES.

Sir John Sinclair says, in the Code of Agriculture, "It cannot be too strongly inculcated that to permit young fruit trees to bear fruit too early, is eventually to do essential injury to their future fruitfulness and duration." The fruit should at least, on young trees, be thinned by plucking it carefully by hand, till there is no more left than will be sufficient to serve as a sample of the product of the tree, and show whether it would be desirable to engraft it.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BEES.

Mr Fessenden,—There have been great complaints in this part of the country, of worms destroying bees; and a large part of the bees have been destroyed. I think I have found a remedy, viz. early in the spring raise the hive, so that the bees can pass out all round the hive, and the bees will soon start the worms out. I have formerly lost bees by the worms, and when I first began to raise the hives, I could see the bees pull them out at a great rate. Yours, &c. J. STONE.

N. B. To raise the hives at this time will answer the purpose, if the worms are not too numerous.

Sudbury, June 17, 1827.

Remarks by the Editor.—The insect to which Mr Stone alludes has proved very destructive to bees in the United States. It is, we believe, the same which is thus described by M. Reamur:

"These creatures are of the caterpillar kind, and have sixteen legs. They feed on wax, and for food enter the bee-hives; where they boldly engage the bees, and are not to be prevented from feeding, though at the expense of their habitations; so that it is no uncommon thing for a swarm of bees to be forced to change their place, leaving this contemptible victor in possession of the hive.

"All the authors who have written on bees have complained of this destructive animal. It never eats the honey, but feeds only on the wax; attacking principally those waxen cells where the female bee deposits her eggs for the future progeny.

"The bees would readily destroy these creatures, were it not for the armour they are covered with. They form themselves a coat of armour of a double matter. The first next to the body is a kind of silk of their own spinning; and the outer covering is of bees wax laid on considerably thick. The creature just thrusting its head out to feed, goes on devouring the cells; while the bees are buzzing about him, attempting in vain to pierce him with their stings. He never forsakes his covering, but lengthens and enlarges it as he goes; and, gnawing down the sides of the cells in his march, without staying to eat them one by one, the destruction he occasions is hardly to be conceived.

"When the time of change approaches, it contracts its body within its double covering, and there changes into the nymph state; where after a proper time, it comes forth in the form of a moth, with granulated horns and a crooked proboscis.

"The bees know their enemy in the new form, and destroy all the moths they can meet with.—They are seldom so fortunate, however, as to kill the whole race as soon as produced; and if only one escape, it is able to lay a foundation of revenge for the death of its brethren

"All the flies of the moth kind lay a vast number of eggs; and the young ones produced by one female are sufficient to destroy many hives of honey combs. The moth produced by this caterpillar flies but little; but is very nimble in avoiding danger by running, which it does with great swiftness."

It appears that this insect began its ravages, in this country in some place to the southward of New York, and Mr Van Schaick, a writer who is quoted in *The Farmer's Assistant*, asserts that the most effectual mode of destroying the insect is "to raise the hive about an inch above the floor, and keep it there, when the moment the bees discover their unmasked enemies, whether in the shape of eggs, or of caterpillars, they attack them with fury, and toil incessantly until they have destroyed or removed every vestige of them off the board."

The same writer recommends the construction of the floor or plank, on which the hive stands, and also the rim of the hive to be "of such dimensions and materials as would afford no place of concealment for the fly or its eggs." Dr Low, another writer, quoted in the same work, advises to suspend the hive, by a cord fastened in the top, and have the plank forming the floor moveable up and down. During cold weather the plank is brought up close to the rim to keep the bees sufficiently warm; but on the approach of spring, or when the weather was become suitably moderated the plank was let down about four inches, and kept in that situation during the warm or growing season. At particular cold spells, during the first of the spring or latter end of the fall, the floor, no doubt, ought to be raised up, until the return of warmer weather, but it should only be kept in this position while the comfort of the bees require it.

Two farther advantages are mentioned by Dr L. as being gained by this treatment. The hive has always sufficient fresh air within, so as to save the labor of some of the bees, which are allotted in every close hive to perform the business of ventilation; and the bottom of the hive being entirely open, the bees are not impeded by each other, in coming in or going out.

A friend informs us, that by encouraging *wrens* to take up their abode near beehives, they will exterminate the moths, if the hives are raised on blocks, about two inches, so that the bees can push the moths out.

THE SEASON.

Mr. Fessenden—You have below a statement of the time at which certain Trees and Shrubs blossomed in this town the last four years. It will show the relative forwardness of those years, and enable you to compare this town with other places. Yours, D. W.

Worcester, June 17, 1827.

	Cherries & Plums.	*Peaches.*	*Pears.*	*Apples.*	*Lilacs.*	*Syringoes.*
1824	May 4,	May 8,	May 7,	May 13,	May 23,	June 8
1825	Ap. 19,	Ap. 23.	Ap. 26.	May 7,	May 18,	June 1
1826	May 4,	May 6,	May 7,	May 14,	May 14,	May 31
1827	Ap. 20.	Ap. 23.	May 5,	May 12,	May 18,	June 5

The present alarming depression of the manufacturing interest, and of consequence the low prices of wool, and the want of a market for agricultural produce, has given rise to many meetings of farmers and wool-growers; and to the very general expression of a wish that Congress would make such a revision of the tariff, that the duties on foreign woollen goods may be so increased as to afford an adequate protection to this branch of our national industry. We give insertion with pleasure to the following invitation from Hon. Elijah Paine, of Williamstown, Vt.

TO THE FARMERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF VERMONT.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts, recently held in Philadelphia, it was determined to call a meeting of the Farmers, Manufacturers, and all others in Pennsylvania interested in those branches of industry; to be holden in Pennsylvania on the 27th of this month, to take into consideration the present depressed state of Agriculture generally, and more particularly that of wool and woollen manufactures. And it was recommended that each state interested should elect and send five delegates to attend a convention to be holden at Harrisburgh, in the state of Pennsylvania, on the 30th day of July next.

No state is more interested in the important objects of that convention than the State of Vermont. I am therefore requested to call a meeting of the Farmers, Manufactures, and all others interested, to be holden at the court house in Rutland, on Wednesday, the 27th day of the present June, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to take into consideration the depressed state of Agriculture and Manufacturers, and also to consider the propriety of acceding to the Pennsylvania recommendations.

It cannot be expected that every person interested can attend, but it is hoped that each town will send at least one Delegate to the meeting at Rutland. ELIJAH PAINE.

Williamstown, June 8, 1827.

A large meeting of the Growers and Manufacturers of Wool in New Hampshire, was held at Concord, N. H. on the 14th inst. Gov. Pierce was called to the chair. The meeting was addressed the Hon. Ichabod Bartlett, Col. Brewster, and T. Whipple, jr. A series of resolutions were read on the depressed state of the agricultural interests of the country—the causes of the depression—and the propriety of interference in behalf of those interests by the general government, were read.—The following persons were appointed delegates to attend the great agricultural and manufacturing convention to be held at Harrisburg, (Pa.) Ezekiel Webster, Samuel Smith, Samuel Bell, Ichabod Bartlett, and Asa Freeman.

A meeting of Wool growers is called at Newport, R. I. the present month. It is stated so great is the depression of the woollen interest in that state, that farmers have on hand two or three years stock of wool which they cannot sell.

The Farmers and Manufacturers of Philadelphia city and county have held their meeting and chosen their delegates to attend the great meeting at Harrisburg.

The proprietors of a Manufactory at Wheeling, Va. offer 85 cents per pound for wool of the first quality, 60 cents for 2d quality, and 47 cents for 3d quality. The wool must be well washed, and free from burs and tags—credit 12 months.

The following gentlemen were lately chosen officers of the *New England Society for the Promotion of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts*:

President—LEVI LINCOLN.

Vice Presidents—Joseph Story, *Salem*—Nathan Appleton, *Boston*—Samuel Crocker, *Taunton*—Jeremiah Mason, *Portsmouth, N. H.*—H. A. S. Dearborn, *Roxbury*—Bezaleel Taft, *Uxbridge*—Samuel Slater, *North Providence, R. I.*—John Mills, *Southwick*—Aaron Tufts, *Dudley*—David Sears, *Boston*.

Directors.—Patrick T. Jackson, *Boston*,—John Devereux, *Salem*—James Shepherd, *Northampton* Gerry Fairbanks, *Boston*—Joseph Strong, *South Hadley*—Jonas B. Brown, *Boston*—Daniel Treadwell, *Boston*—William Lawrence, *Boston*—Seth Bemis, *Watertown*—Samuel Perkins, *Boston*—John Bumstead, *Boston*—Francis C. Gray, *Boston*—Isaac Parker, *Boston*—John Doggett, *Boston*—Joseph G. Kendall, *Leominster*—John Williams, *Dover, N. H.*—Isaac Wendell, *Somersworth, N. H.*—R. H. Gardiner, *Gardiner, Me.*—Samuel Smith, *Peterborough*—Edward Carrington, *Providence, R. I.*—Daniel Abbot, *Dunstable, N. H.*—Thomas Searle, *Boston*—Henry Shaw, *Lanesborough*—William Shimmin, *Boston*—John A. Lowell, *Boston*—Benjamin T. Pickman, *Boston*—J. Temple Winthrop, *Boston*.

Benjamin T. Pickman, *Treasurer*.

J. Temple Winthrop, *Secretary*.

Hogs.—Two hogs were shipped, among others, from Whitehall, Vt. for Montreal, one of which, of the grass breed, weighed 1148 lbs. and the other, of the Byfield breed, 1040 lbs.

New gold mines continue to be found in North Carolina; but it seems to cost 12d in time and labour to get a shilling's worth.

The editors of the Montrose (Pa.) Gazette, state that Charles A. Locke has left the country without paying his due of $3,30 for their paper. He should be *locked out* of all "good society," as all others should, who neglect to pay the minister, the doctor and the printer, to whom they are indebted for medicine for the soul, the body, and the mind.

A reverend gentlemen who has steadily preached in this town to a large congregation for the last thirty six years, has during that period, united in marriage *sixteen hundred persons.* [Prov. Jour.]

During the last six years, there have been built in Philadelphia and the adjacent parts, on an average, 750 brick houses, during each year.

We have received a communication from Springfield, respecting the product of a native cow; but as the statements are given anonymously, without any vouchers for correctness, we must decline publishing them.

Hingham Iron Foundry.

THE subscriber having erected a Furnace for the casting of IRON, in Hingham, and having procured faithful and experienced workmen, is now ready to receive and execute orders for Machinery and other Castings on the most liberal terms for cash or credit.—Particular attention being paid to the quality of the Iron, as well as the execution of the work, he hopes to give full satisfaction to those who favour him with their patronage.

Orders promptly and faithfully executed on application to J. R. NEWELL, No. 52 North Market street, or the subscriber in Hingham. BENJ. THOMAS.

SHOP STOVES of a superior pattern, for sale as above.

Trusses.

E. WIGHT, Milk street, has just received, a complete assortment of *Dr. Hull's* Trusses. Any persons doubting the superiority of these Trusses over every other in use, will be fully satisfied by calling at his Store, and examining the certificates of *their superior excellence* from various *Medical Societies*, and from very many of the most celebrated *Surgeons* and *Physicians* in the United States—They have also received the decided approbation of SIR ASTLEY COOPER, of LONDON.—The complete *cures* which are effected on persons from 40 to 75 years of age may with safety be computed at an average of 1 in 3—And universally on children. June 15.

Grammatical Chart.

Just Published by JOHN MARSH, Nos. 96 & 98 State street, Hurd's Grammatical Chart, or Private Instructer of the English Language. Second edition, with Additions and Improvements by the Author.

☞Committees and Teachers of schools are invited to call or send for a copy of this work for examination. epistf. June 15.

E. PUTNAM No 12 Washington Street, has for sale, Watches, Jewelry, Combs, Fancy Goods, Gold Beads and Silver Spoons, (warranted) which he will sell low for cash.

E. P. will sell what Military Goods he has on hand cheaper than they can be bought in the city, being determined to close this part of his business this season.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bbl		3 50
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	80 00	82 50
pearl do.		95 00	97 00
BEANS, white,	bush	1 62	2 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	9 25	9 50
cargo, No 1, new,		8 12	8 37
" No 2, new,		6 75	7 25
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.	12	13
CHEESE, new milk,		7	10
skimmed milk,		3	6
FLAX			
FLAX SEED	bush	90	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 50	5 62
Genesee,		5 00	5 25
Rye, best,			
GRAIN, Rye	bush	70	75
Corn		65	67
Barley			1 00
Oats		48	50
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.	9	10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection		10	15
LIME,	cask	70	90
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	75	80
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	13 00	14 00
navy, mess, do.		10 75	11 50
Cargo, No 1, do.		10 50	11 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bush	2 00	
Clover	lb.	8	10
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		33	45
do do unwashed		20	25
do 3-4 washed		28	34
do 1-2 & ¼ do		25	30
Native do		20	25
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		33	37
2d sort		25	30
do Spinning, 1st sort		28	32

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	8	
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		8	0
" whole hogs,		5½	6½
VEAL,		6	8
MUTTON,		5	10
POULTRY,		10	12
BUTTER, keg & tub,		13	14
lump, best,		16	18
EGGS,			12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	80	90
Indian, do.		85	90
POTATOES,		25	37
CIDER, liquor, (new)	bbl.	2 00	3 00

MISCELLANIES.

IS THIS A TIME TO BE CLOUDY AND SAD.

Is this a time to be cloudy and sad,
When our mother nature laughs aroond—
When even the deep blue heavens look glad,
And gladness breathes from the blossoming ground?

There are notes of joy from the hang-bird and wren,
And the gossip of swallows through all the sky—
The ground-squirrel gaily chirps by his den,
And the wilding bee hums merrily by.

The clouds are at play in the azure space,
And their shadows at play on the bright green vale,
And here they stretch to the frolic chase,
And there they roll on the easy gale.

There's a dance of leaves in that aspen bower—
There's a titter of winds in that beechen tree—
There's a smile on the fruit—and a smile on the flower,
And a laugh from the brook that runs to the sea.

And look at the broad-faced sun, how he smiles
On the dewy earth that smiles in his ray,
On the leaping waters and gay young isles—
Ay, look,—and he'll smile thy gloom away. *Bryant*

"*Sismondi's Literature of the South of Europe*," has recently been republished in New-York. The history of the Literature of the Arabians and the Troubadours, which occupies nearly half the first volume, contains many interesting passages. We make the following brief extract, on the *useful inventions of the Arabians*.

"A great number of the inventions which, at the present day, add to the comforts of life, and without which literature could never have flourished, are due to the Arabians. Thus, paper, now so necessary to the progress of the intellect, the want of which plunged Europe, from the seventh to the tenth century, into such a state of ignorance and barbarism, is an Arabic invention. In China, indeed, from all antiquity, it had been manufactured from silk; but about the year 30 of the Hegira, (A. D. 649) this invention was introduced at Samarcand: and when that flourishing city was conquered by the Arabians, in the year 85 of the Hegira, an Arabian, of the name of Joseph Amrou, carried the process by which paper was made to Mecca, his native city. He employed cotton in the manufacture; and the first paper, nearly resembling that which we now use, was made in the year 88 of the Hegira, (A. D. 706.) This invention spread with rapidity throughout all the dominions of the Arabians, and more especially in Spain, where the town of Sativa, in the kingdom of Valencia, now called San Felippe, was renowned from the 12th century for its beautiful manufactures of paper. It appears that at this time the Arabians had substituted, in the fabrication of paper, flax, which grew abundantly with them, for cotton, which was much more scarce and dear. It was not until the end of the 13th century, that, at the instance of Alfonso X. king of Castile, paper mills were established in the Christian states of Spain, from whence the invention passed, in the 14th century only, to Trevisa and Padua.

"Gunpowder, the discovery of which is generally attributed to a German chemist, was known to the Arabians at least a century before any traces of it appear in the European histories. In the 13th century it was frequently employed by the Moors in their wars in Spain; and some indications remain of its having been known in the 11th century. The compass, also, the invention of which has been given alternately to the Italians and the French in the 13th century, was already known to the Arabian, in the 11th. The geographer of Nubia, who wrote in the 12th century, speaks of it as an instrument universally employed. The numerals which we call Arabic, but which ought rather to be called Indian, were undoubtedly at least communicated to us by the Arabians. Without them none of the sciences in which calculation is employed, could have been carried to the point at which they have arrived in our day, and which the great mathematicians and astronomers among the Arabians, very nearly approached. The number of Arabic inventions, of of which we enjoy the benefit without suspecting it, is prodigious. But they have been introduced into Europe slowly and imperceptibly; for those who imported them did not arrogate to themselves the fame of invention, meeting as they did, in every country, people who, like themselves, had seen them practised in the East. It is peculiarly characteristic of all the pretended discoveries of the middle ages, that when the historians mention them for the first time, they treat them as things in general use. Neither gunpowder, nor the compass, nor the Arabic numerals, nor paper, are any where spoken of as discoveries; and yet they must have wrought a total change in war, navigation, in science and in education. It cannot be doubted that the inventor, if he had lived at that time, would have had sufficient vanity to claim so important a discovery. Since that was not the case, it may reasonably be presumed that all those inventions were slowly imported by obscure individuals, and not by men of genius, and that they were brought from a country where they were already universally known."

New Gold Mine.—A letter now before us from Taxahaw, Lancaster district, dated 23d inst. states that the richest Gold Mine in the Southern States has lately been discovered in the neighborhood of that place. Seven hands from North Carolina are now employed in the mine. The prospect is highly promising, and our correspondent says, "Before long you will see our Lancaster farmers coming to market with Gold instead of Cotton,"—hope some of our subscribers live near this mine.

[Cheraw Spectator.]

The duties secured to the Boston Custom House do not do justice to the sales in the place, and vicinity—because a considerable amount of foreign merchandize disposed of here, is entered in the ports of Maine, &c.

The tonnage of the larger cities is no criterion of their business—as it is very common at such places to charter and freight vessels.

Operations on the Iron Mines in Nova Scotia have been commenced—and a quantity of Iron from them was brought in the brig George Henry, which arrived on Friday last.

Growth of Maine.—Stages now run three times a week between Paris and Portland—every two hours between Hallowell and Gardiner—and hourly between Augusta and Hallowell.

Berkshire has been noted for its vehemence in political matters as well as for its good Butter and great *Cheese*, but it has of late become very productive of Newspapers.

Capt. Darby desires us to mention the following extraordinary fact—that on Sable Island a valuable horse died last winter, in his 37th year!

Halifax pa.

It is said that the cost of transportation from Rochester, New York to Montreal, is less than to New York via Canal; but Montreal is 500 miles from the sea.

We understand that Mr George Loring's house at Malaga shipped 40,000 boxes, and from 12 to 13,000 casks of Raisins the last season, besides Grapes, Almonds, Wine, &c.

Plebeian Pleasantry.—An abbe, who was very fat, coming late in the evening to a fortified city, and meeting with a countryman, asked him if he could get in at the gate; I believe so," said the peasant, looking at him jocosely, "for I saw a wagon load of hay go in there this morning."

GOLD LEAF.

It requires three hundred thousand of such gold leaves as are commonly used in gilding to make an inch in thickness. The tenuity of Gold Leaf is so great that it is, in some measure transparent. When it is interposed between the eye and external objects, they are distinctly perceived, of a greenish colour.

SINGULAR PROPERTY OF THE BALANCE.

The following curious property of the Balance is mentioned by Helsdam. If a man placed in one scale, an counterpoised by a weight in the other, press the beam upwards, he will thus cause the scale in which he stands to preponderate.

ROMAN. This elegant, full blooded horse, a bright bay, with black legs, mane and tail, of high spirit and good temper, will stand at the farm of Mr Stephen Williams in Northborough (Ms.) at $20 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away.—See New England Farmer, May 25.

BELLFOUNDER. This celebrated horse, of a bright Bay, with black legs, standing 15 hands high, a celebrated trotter, and a true descendant of the *Fireaways*, will stand at Col. Jaques' stable, in Charlestown, during the season. Charge $20, and $1,00 the groom—see New England Farmer, May 4, 1826.

J. & A. Fales' Patent Hoes,
Constantly for sale by French & Weld, 31 & 32 South Market street, sole agents for vending the same.

Turnip Seed, &c.

Lately received at the Farmer office, 52 North Market street,—from Scotland, a large variety of fresh *Turnip Seed*, comprising the following kinds:

White flat turnip,	Large Norfolk "
Yellow Scotch garden "	White stone "
Late red top turnip,	Common field "
Long tankard "	Early Dutch "
Yellow stone "	Yellow Malta "

Also, three pounds genuine Silver skin Onion.
20 bushels of MILLET, of a superior quality.
30 lbs. MANGEL WURTZEL and SUGAR BEET.
Sweet or Sugar corn—best for boiling ears.
100 lbs. LUCERNE.—Flax seed—Buck Wheat.
Yellow Locust seed. White Mulberry do.
With every variety of GARDEN SEEDS.

The New England Farmer is published every Friday, at $2,50 per annum, if paid in advance.

Gentlemen who procure *five* responsible subscribers, are entitled to a *sixth* volume gratis.

New subscribers can be furnished with the preceding numbers of the current volume.